

Initial Findings on Homo Suphrensus

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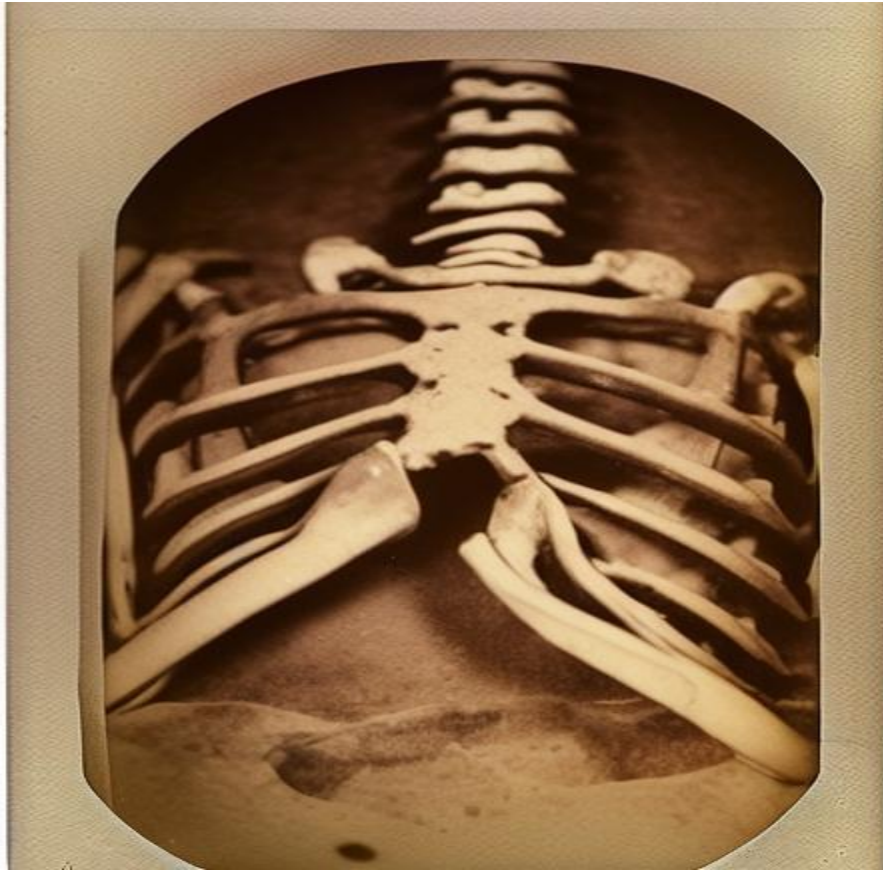
In the summer of 1984, a routine geological survey in lower Wisconsin led to my discovery of an extraterrestrial crash site, designated Wisco 1. This site contained a spacecraft filled with a variety of artifacts and the remains of its passengers, providing unprecedented evidence of intelligent extraterrestrial life. The initial findings from the multidisciplinary investigation will focus on the biological, cultural, and technological aspects of the species identified as homo suphrensus.

Advanced ground-penetrating radar and 3D scanning technologies were used to map the site and guide the excavation, ensuring minimal disturbance to the artifacts. Each item was carefully documented, photographed, and categorized by appearance and type, whether biological (such as remains) or abiological (such as the artifact "Vandal 1", a flat stone 2.145 inches by 1.89 inches).

Steinbacker and Goldburne conducted a thorough analysis of the physical remains and cultural artifacts, employing comparative anatomy and cultural analysis techniques. The remains of homo suphrensus would be compared to homo sapiens, homo erectus, and homo neanderthalensis.

Biological Analysis

The remains of the passengers provided critical insights into the physiology of homo suphrensus. Suphrensus 3 will be used for biological outline henceforth, due to the completeness of the skeleton. The skeleton was nearly complete and found between Suphrensus 4 and the wall, almost shielded by the other remains. A leg was never recovered, and several digits were missing. A large fracture and hole was found at the parietal region of the skull, and death likely occurred due to brain injury or hematoma.



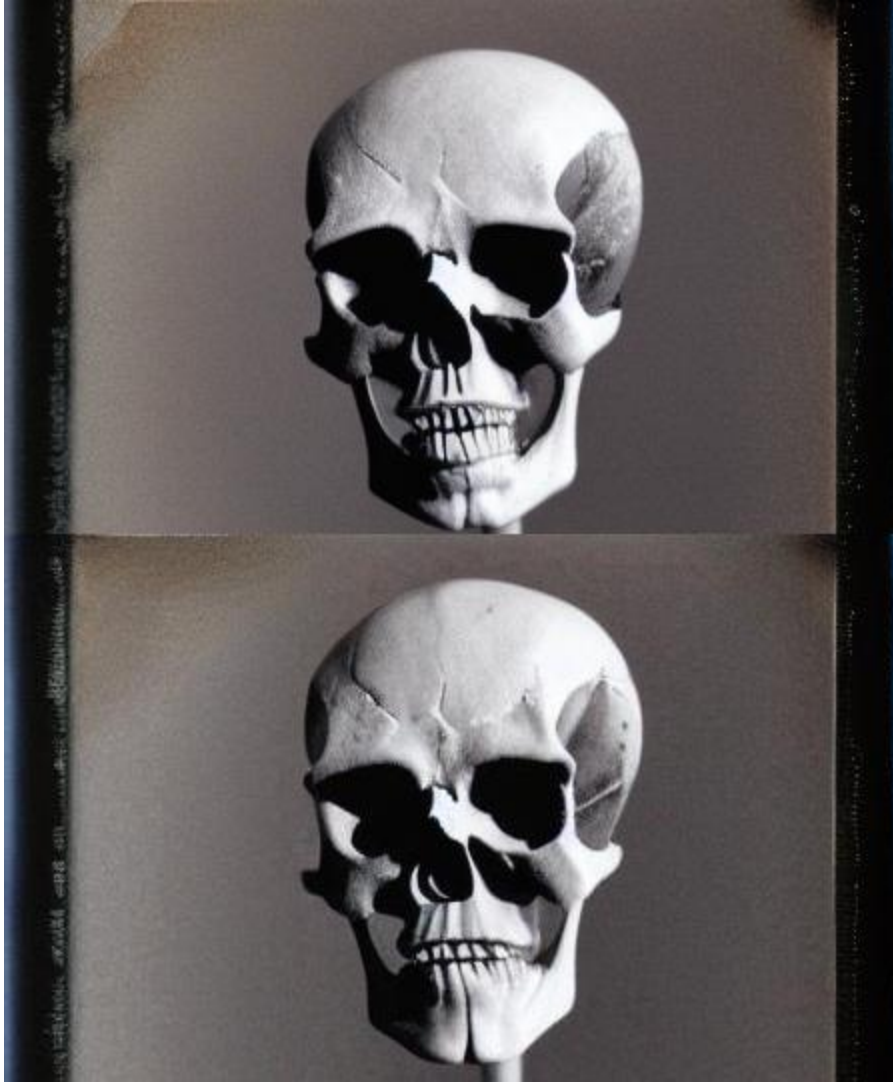
(A photograph from Goldburne's album of the chest cavity and spinal column of *Suphrensia* 3. The spine was detached from the rest of the thorax and placed for perspective, not accuracy of anatomical placement)

Cranial Structures: The species exhibits a larger cranial capacity than *homo sapiens*, suggesting advanced cognitive abilities. The mandible is longer than that of *homo sapiens*, and the occipital region of the skull is slightly larger. The foramen magnum is wider in diameter by about 0.12 inches to accommodate the seventh cervical vertebra.

Cervical Vertebrae: *Homo suphrensia* has an extra vertebra in the cervical region of the neck, which may contribute to greater flexibility and a wider range of motion in the head and neck.

Ribcage Structure: The ribcage features longer ribs that provide enhanced protection for the chest cavity, possibly an adaptation to different environmental pressures or physical demands on *Suphro*.

Limb Proportions: Very minor differences in limb proportions and joint structures indicate little adaptation to a different environment on *Suphro*.



(Skulls of Suphrensis 4 and 5, reconstructed from plaster molds of the original skulls)

Comparisons with human civilizations reveal both similarities and significant differences. While both species exhibit advanced cultural and intellectual developments, the physiological differences highlight unique evolutionary paths shaped by their respective environments. The initial findings from the Wisco 1 crash site provide a foundation for further research into homo suphrensis and their civilization. Future research will focus on further decoding the linguistic elements and conducting detailed genetic analyses to gain deeper insights into the biology and culture of homo suphrensis.